LIFE IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune LONDON, Nov. 26, 1858.

A European, once Americanized in thoughts and feelings, is more incapable of being pleased with European life than a native American. This is a general remark, made not only by myself, but by many travelers of the latter class whom I met in Germony during the last Summer. It is the old experience of neophytes being generally mozealous than old believers. Especially a col in any cause he has once espond, is generally distinguished by a degree of th-roughness and coneletency which, with him is even a national vice, whenever it does not imppen to be a national virtue. Among a hundred dermans who have emigrated to the United States, a few only would be capable of enduring vuropean life, if, after nine or ten years of residence in America, they should return to make the snal—however they may have upbraided their aiopted country during all these nine or ten years. Be this, however, as it may thus much is certain:

A European, naturalized in America, returning to
pay a visit to his native land, and, feeling himself
subdued by what he thuks the superior charms of European society, muchave undergone a very su-perficial process of Arencanization; while a native American, very natually, may fall and a conerficial process of Aser camba-merican, very natually, may fall under the influ-merican, very natually, But whenever the Ameri-American, very natually, may lall under the influence of those charps. But whenever the Americanization process has been a thorough one, its effects upon the integer mind can only be compared to the press of turning a glove. The pared to the pression, still has the same shape, glove, after the peration, still has the same shape, and remains whi it was. Here you see the thumb and all the four fingers, just as before; but inside that become staids and outside inside; and the blove if hadd it fitted the left hand, now fits the Plove, if befor it fitted the left hand, now fits the Plove, if before a tive American who, of course, right one. A rative American who, of course, right one. A rative awonderful an operation after has not uner gone so wonderful an operation after highth—the only case of being born which has spenered to him—may be nable to which has spenered to him—may be nable to appreciate the strong feelings of a twice born man, appreciate want to have had the extra trouble who doer this is a consideration which, I fear, for notify. for notife. This is a consideration where never at resemblance to this case exists when

I fod it with our friend \*\*\*\* at Paris—an America as become so much Europeanized as to have a ring of being spoiled for American life. Such however, is less frequent; and, as the transnation is a less violent process, its effects are decided, and may be supposed not to be lasting. therwise Americans and Europeans would ex bit to the world the ludicrous spectacle of two ersons converting each other, the one to the other's religion.

In a practical manner, the relative merits of

American and European life come in question when parents are in a situation to choose between a European and American education for their children. Here are German parents, who, to the atonishment of their countrymen, prefer to educate their children in America; and on the other side you see American parents, who bring or send their children to be educated at Dresden, at Frankfort, or at some other place of Germany. Who is right and whe is wrong of the two? or may, perhaps, both be right and both be wrong in a cer-

lain way? Indeed, as a general rule, it must be contended that education, like government, should be con-ducted after a system calculated to satisfy the essential wants of a nation, and those wants being different is different countries, the same system cannot hold good for every country, and for every people. Education, like government, must be national, and if German parents educate their children in the United States, it is because they educate them for the United States, and not for Germany. The contrary would be a grave inistake.

A German boy, gducated in the United States, and
grown up there under the full influence of American life, would have to suffer seriously from the fact, if he was to enter into life in Germany. Most fact, if he was to enter into life in Oermany. Most of his good qualities, according to the American model, would be found shocking in German society. His superior practical knowledge of men and facts, from a greater experience of life, would be thought "unnatural" and disagreeable in a youth; his self-reliance and independence of opinion and man-ners would be considered as vices in a young man. Even what he has learned to consider as politeness -that matier-of-fact politeness which can practiced with the hat on just as well as with the hat off, but which will never forget to offer a seat even to a person of inferior position in life—this American politeness will not be appreciated, while his reserve in social intercourse, his omission of certain fine words and phrases without much meaning, but, nevertheless, thought indispensable, and criminal forgetfulness in taking off his hat at certain places or on certain occasions, will not be forgiven. And while he is thought a most uncouth young fellow, I am sure he feels just as much offended impoliteness of others toward him. The standard of politeness, it appears, is a different one for the two countries, as different as that of what is deemed interesting conversation, or as that of educated in the Uniten States, then, will not be considered as particularly amiable in Germany nor, I fear, in any other country of the European continent. But what is still more important, he will find timself misplaced in almost every depart-ment of practical life, however superior his prac-

ical faculties may be, unless he should at the same ime have the talent of quickly unlearning his in-

pendence of opinion and character, and of achat thus he pens to a boy will, in another sphere offe, happen to a girl, though exceptions from thule may be easier in this case than the other. wif, to in vert the situation, American parei are going to have their children educated in e or Germa ny, the presumption accordingly Eur, and not a or America. This, everybody know, and not her America. This, everybody boys; girls are to be found in many of the board-ing scale of Countries. man of the ota and France. A young man of the ota and other or the ota are of your old families, educated cated Germany, in ay afterward find it suit his tasko become a lieutenant in the army of one of the seer German 1 potentates, or another may feel vanity satisfie d by being raised to the elevated sation of an att aché to a minor German price of resigning his diplomatis even at the price of resigning his rights of Arican citizensh ip-those cases which have really pened of late a 'ce exceptions too iso-lated in their aracter to be ta tken into consideration. As a teral rule, Amer. can boys and girls America. That least, must be supposed to return to America. That least, must be presumed to be the intention obeir parents who of course, must have the convian that Europea neducation in itself, without a reference to whether its fruits are to ripen under he moral climate of the Old or the New World, preferable. Are, they right or wrong in this opin? Will not the young American educated in Ganany or in France find himself as much out place in American life, as the joung Euroan educated in the 'United States would find hielf misplaced in heart of the patricular the former we become used to the pawill not the former ve become used to the pa-ternal cares of monapical government which spare him the trouble of taking care of him-self? Will he not have ecome used to that a scu-rity of life and property; which you are lulled to alumber in Germany? "ill he not have learn at slumber in Germany ill he not have learn of there to take music as the urk takes opium, and to be convinced that a no novel is a more impertant step in civilization an the Panama Rail-road, and a great stage actor. road, and a great stage-actor, more distinguished personage than a United State Senator? Or, if his natural stamp of character shald have been such as to exclude the effeminating is fluence of an alas to exclude the effeminating influence of an al-together receptive life, will be ut have become ac-customed to the distinction of social classes, and, as by the proud feelings of his American heart he must have been led to the best of the company of the must have been led to think himself intrior to nobody, and accordingly to class himself with the first, will be not have become a thorough aristerat who will forever be discontented with American Democracy and an enemy to American institutions? Twenty years ago, when I lived in Switzerked, I made the remark that among the young positions of that Bepublic, those who had studied in that Republic, those who had studied in Germany were not distinguished by democratic tendencies; and as to Americans traveling or re-

of the aristocracy, and how highly they estimate an introduction at Court. It may be natural that those who rank among the first in their own country. wish to be received among the first in a foreign eign country has altogether another meaning than it ever should have at home, the good influence on home-life of an education received in a foreign country under such circumstances, may be ques-

oned.

If I am to give my answer to all these questions If I am to give my answer to all these questions.

I say that only a very small part of the possible bad consequences will really happen, and that American life is strong enough to digest a small dose of poison introduced into its stemach. If education, to produce satisfactory results, should be national in its essential spirit, nevertheless a received independent of patients. inflaence of nations upon each other ciprocal one of the conditions of human progress in this in other spheres of life. Beside this, there is undouldedly much real good for the American to Undoubtedly those individual learn in Europe. Undoubtedly those individual accomplishments by which the charms of social intercourse are hightened, and life itself is embellished and elevated, may be more easily acquired in the Old than in the New World. Undoubtedly the American mind, made of the best steel, may have been overhardened a little in the brisk changes of moral temperature in which men must live in the United States, and some trifle of a softer temper may do it good. Of course, in the opposite direc-tion, Europe may learn just as much from America as America from Europe, but with this distinction, that the most valuable part what America can teach, is not taught in school, but in the hard and manifold experience of a life full of energy and intellect, while I fear the best that Europe has to teach must be sought for in her schools. A new civilization, moreover, however independent in its spirit, cannot do without the classic models of ormer periods of civilization. Modern Europ wes a great deal of what it is to the influence of the classic models of antiquity, and still we have not become Greeks nor Romans for all that. Modern Europe in science and the arts, in music and literature, has her classic models, too, and America will have to study them for a while, and may safely study them without danger of falling back into a state of society like that of England, France or Germany. Nevertheless, and with all this admitted, some pre-

caution may not be superfluous. European proiciency in art and science has its dark as it has its bright side, and history shows how much more often nations adopt the bad example of each other than the good. Let us take music as an instance. Music may be justly called the essential art of modern Europe, just as sculpture was the essential art of Greece. According to Richard Wagner, the great composer, who is likewise a great theorist in the sphere of art, music is art i the supreme sense of the word. Very well, let it be so, and let it stand for all the rest. As to myself. I venture to contend that I have as clear an idea as any body of the elevated position which music and the other arts are destined to take in human life, and I think that I am fully sensible to their deep impressions. But just because this is the case, I cannot be blind to the fact that music and art, in Europe, have been very much degraded to a mere vehicle of amusement and vanity, and that in general they are appreciated just in proportithere is less sense in them. Such a state of things should not be advanced in the United States by European example, and if in America art cannot raise itself to a more eminent position in the life of the nation, better let it not be promoted, and let bare utilitarianism dominate. Wherever art has been thought worthy of the attention of serious men, or of a whole nation devoted to serious occu-pation, it has been connected with the highest and nost earnest interests of life. But if it cannot take such a position, if it is only to serve purposes for which a gallopade will do just as well as a sym-phony of Beethoven and a polka just as well as the Stabat Mater; then, I say, Yankee Doodle does

just as well likewise.

Be this, however, as it may, if young Americans of both sexes are going to be educated in Europe, let them not go too early, nor return too late. And this brings me back to the question of Americani-

zstion and Europeanization.

The European, Americanized by a long residence or education in the United States, may not have become a better man for that; but even if the reverse should have happened, which is by no means a rare case, he has nevertheless taken his rank among the pioneers of the age, while the American, Europeanized by having yielded to the attrac-tions of a more thorough civilization, may have improved in amiability, accomplishments, or other mble qualities, and yet has fallen back in the order of historical progress. The question of being in the vanguard, or in the rear of marching civilization, is not a question of individual perfection, neither in accomplishments nor in character, but a question of vital energy and action, and of a certain direction of mind corresponding to the wants of the age. The more thorough civilization may nevertheless be behind the age, while the rough outlines of culture in a new country may indicate its essential character. In this manner, according to my opinion, the relative merits of American and

European life must be looked upon.

## UTAH.

OPENING OF THE DISTRICT COURT-TROUBLE BETWEEN THE SAINTS AND THE TROOPS-BRIGHAM REFUSES TO OBEY PROCESS. From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP FLOYD, U. T., Nov. 27, 1858. The term of the United States District Court. which was adjourned from the first Monday of November, to await the arrival of the newly-appointed Attorney-General, Mr. Wilson, was recommenced on last Monday, the 23d inst., Judge Sinclair presiding. The Judge is quite a young man for the position, but confidence is felt that he will discharge the functions of his office with ability, firmness and discretion. Judge Sinclair's views of the state of affairs in this Territory, and of the policy proper to be pursued, correspond very nearly with the ideas of Chief-Justice Eckels, and of course differ widely and essentially from those of Gov. Cumming. The charge of the Judge to the Grand Jury on the opening of the Court on last Monday is said to have been very able and decided, meeting fully and pointedly the various questions of law arising out of the alous social and religious organization of the Mor-

and response organization of the stor-mon community.

It is currently reported in camp, and on what appears to be good authority, that Brigham Young has positively and peremptorily refused to obey the summons to appear before the District Court, ex-cept upon condition that Gov. Cumming shall furnish him a sufficient escort to protect his sacred person from harm. According to the accounts we have in camp, Marshal Dodson and his Deputy have had the door of the Lion House shut in their faces three several times. As yet no requisition for military aid has been made on Gen. Johnston. One thing. I think, may be assumed as pretty certain, and that is, that Gov. Cumming will never call upon the military for aid to enforce the laws in this Territory as long as he can, according to his own con of propriety and official duty, avoid doing Whatever view may be taken of Utah matter. Washington, it is certain that among all the Gentiles here, whether in the military service or ot, it would be difficult to find a haif a dozen who de not consider that Gov. Cumming is disposed to take entirely too lenient and charitable a view of the political offenses and social enormities which have characterized the Mormon community of late

vears. Our camp was thrown into quite a state of excitement right before last, by a report, since fully verified, that one officer of the Army had been sh in Falt Lake City, on Menday night last, and another first knocked down with a bludgeon, and then carried to jail by the Mormon Police. The circumstances appear to be these: Lieut Saunders, of the 2d Dragoons, was one of the officers attached to the command sent some time since in the direction of the Hum-boldt, to look after certain bands of Indians siding for a time in Europe, it has been ob-boldt, to look after certain bands of Indians served how much many of them seed the society who, it had been reported, had attacked and an-

noyed the California mail party. While on this expedition, Lieut. Saunders was taken very ill of the typhoid fever, and on the return of the com-mand it was found necessary to leave him in Salt Lake City, under the medical care of Assistant-Surgeon Corey, who was detached for that purunder the medical care of Assistant-

On the evening of last Monday, Dr. Corey, who is known to be one of the mildest and quietest gen-tlemen in the service, and Lieut. Saunders, who has recently risen from his sick bed, were at or in the vicinity of the store of Messrs. Livingston, Kinkead & Co., in company with Mr. Kinkead of that firm. The party were laughing, talking, and enjoying themselves, when a policeman stepped up and told them they were making too much noise, and must quit it. To this Mr. Kinkead made some reply, which drew forth an insulting retort from the guardian of the night, whereupon the latter was knecked down by Mr. Kinkead. A melee ensued, several other policemen coming up on the instant, and some sixteen or seventeen shots were fired. Dr. Corey was slightly w unded in the arm, and Mr. Saunders was knocked down with a bludgeon, and then carried off to jail. Firtunately for the assailants, neither gentleman was armed. Lieut. Saunders is a powerful man and one whom I should Saunders is a powerful man and one whom I should think could not often be knocked down wish impu-nity. But the typhold fever is not exactly the thing to prepare a man for "traveling on his muscle" through a crowd of assailants armed with bludgeons and six-shooters,

Great was the excitement produced in camp by he news of this assault upon two of our officers, nd by the well authenticated intelligence that Brigham Young had refused to obey the process of United States District Court. Nothing less was expected by many than an immediate requisition from the Governor for a detachment of troops to proceed at once to the scene of action. The Tintic war was, for the nonce, completely eclipsed and thrown into the shade; but is gradually regaining its preeminence though not on Indians, or even any fresh sign of Indians has been seen by any the detachments sent to the South. Still the ders are out, in black and white, to treat any Indians who may show themselves in the vicinity of our herds, as enemies, unless the contrary made manifestly to appear-whereas the powers that be, on civil authority here, seem determined to persist in considering the Mormons friends and

loyal citizens to the last.

A few nights ago, while Wm. Hobson, N. S.

Marshall and Mr. Hartnett, Secretary of State, were walking after dark on one of the most public streets of the city, a pistol ball whistled by them, fired, it is supposed, by one of the police. In the present state of affairs, I should not be surprised at any moment to hear of bloodshed and violence on a more extended scale in the city.

I know of nothing that displays in a more striking light the brutishness of the Mormon character than a circumstance I have heard in connects with the recent cutting off from the church of a considerable number of the women. No where else, I venture te say, on the Continent of North America, are white women to be seen working like slaves, barefooted, in the field.

It is notorious to all here that large numbers of the Mormon women are in a state of great want and destitution, and that their husbands do not pretend to provide them even with the necessaries of life. The Gentile merchants of Salt Lake City gave employment in the way of needlework to number of these poor women, enabling them to earn a decent support for themselves and children.

I have been assured by a lady, who has herself en excommunicated, that every female in Salt Lake City who took in sewing from the Gentile merchants has been cut off from the Church. Nearly every Mormon woman about our camp has shared the same fate. The actresses at our theater have, of course, not been spared, though their conduct since they have been at Camp Floyd has been so irreproachable that not even the voice of slander has whispered aught against them.

Brigham Young and his confederates know full well that his system cannot continue to thrive or to xist except by being isolated, and that anything his free or general intercourse between his peo-ple and the army would tend directly and power-fully toward the overthrow of the most objec-tionable features of Mormonism. Hence no pains are spared, by a system of thorough and searching espionage, by an extensive and ubiquitous police organization, by anathemas and excommunications from his conventicles, to prevent anything like a free association of his people, especialty o male portion, with the Gentiles now in Utah. I think that it is much tobe regretted that the policy of our Government officials here has from the first been such as to subserve Brigham Young's views and play into his hands in this matter. The troops have been kept as far away from the masses of the Mormon population as practicable, and the inter-course between the army and the population of the Territory has been of the most limited character. In no other portion of the Union would it be considered a ground of grievance or complaint to have troops stationed in or near a town or city.

Gen. Burr, formerly Surveyor-General of this Territory, has submitted a motion to the District Court, which will come up at the present term, to have Hosea Stout, Adjutant-General Ferguson, and G. C. Little, prominent Mormon lawyers, dis-missed from the Bar. The grounds of the motion are that, some two years ago, the individuals named sanght to have Gen. Burr discharged on false charges preferred against him by themknowing at the time that such charges were false and for, furthermore, attempting to effect their purpose by intimidating the Court with mob vio-

As Brigham Young was Governor of the Territory at the time, and was appealed to, in vain, to tory at the time, and was appealed to, in vain, to protect the Court from outrage, I presume that one of the matters upon which he will be called on to testify will be in relation to his conduct on that occasion. The motion of Gen. Burr, I presume, will prevail, as there is the most ample testimony at hand to substantiate his allegations.

Our camp theater is a decided success, and affords us a constant fund of amusement. Last hight the performance consisted of "Luke the Laborer" and "The Rough Diamond." The per-The perormance of the latter piece would have been sidered creditable on the boards of your best metropolitan theaters. Mrs. Tuckett, in the char-acter of "Margery," was admirable, and the same may be said of Corporal Northrop and Private

Thatcher in their parts.

In addition to the dramatic corps, we have a most excellent band of Ethiopian singers, consisting of enlisted men of the 2d Dragoons. There are eleven members, all good musicians and fine singers. They gave their first representation last Saturday evening, to a crowded house, and were appleuded to the echo. Bugler Drown, on the jaw-bones, was immense. There have also been organized recently among our enlisted men of German extraction two Sanger Bunds, of twenty or thirty members each, which are expected to effulge

P. S .- I have just seen a gentleman from Salt Lake City, who informs me that all the attempts of Marshal Dorson and his deputy to serve process on Brigham Young personally were fruitless; and that finally the papers were handed to Adjutant-General Ferguson, to be handed by him to Brigham Young. Whether that would be valid service I am sufficiently conversant with the Utah laws to be able to say. Ferguson, by the way, in addition to being Adjutant-General of the Nauvoo legion and attorney at law, figures about the portals of the Lion House in an official character.

CAMP FLOYD, U. T., Dec. 3, 1858. Brigham Young has not yet appeared in Court, nor has the Marshal, so far as I have been able to learn, yet succeeded in serving a subpens upon him. It appears to be generally understood now. however, upon what grounds I have not been able to ascertain, that whenever it is intimated to him that his presence is required be will appear and take a swar." His attendance will be needed next Monday, in the sult for false imprisonment brought by McNeil, who was put in jail and in irons for attempting to leave the Valley last Winter with-out a passport. Cel. Fabens, McNeil's companion in misfortune, disappeared some two months ago very mysteriously, and his most intimate friends here do not know what has become of him. Judge Sinclair was under the impression that troops would not be sent into Sult Lake City except upon a requisition from the Governor, the General addressed a letter to the Judge assuring him that troops would be sent in at once upon an intimation from the Judge himself that their presence was needed. To provide for any such contingency, the horses belonging to Phelps's light battery, which had been turned over to the Quartermaster and sent to Rush Valley to winter, have been brought back and the battery remounted. I do not deem it probable, however, that any fur-ther demonstration will be made, as it seems to be decreed that the only honors to be won by the Utah army are those consequent npon a heroic exhibition of patience, forbearannee and long-suffering, and a determination to be jolly under difficulties, "at all

"hazards, and to the last extremity."
Assistant-Surgeon Corey, and Lieut. Sannders, who were assaulted and wounded in Salt Lake City last week, have returned to camp. The Church organ here. The Desert News, gives an account of the affray in which these gentlemen were injured, which is altogether false. Neither of them was armed, not having so much as a pen-knife about them, and one of them was just recovering from the effects of a severe attack of the typhoid fever. There were five or six Gentiles in the party set upon by the Danites, (in the conventypnoid lever. There were nive or six detailes in the party set upon by the Danites, (in the conven-ient garb of star policemen.) and it is somewhat singular that the only ones injured in any way should have been the officers present. Out of the 16 or 17 shots fired, all or nearly all must have been fired by the so-called policemen, the only thing in the nature of a firearm in the possession of one of the gentile party, being a small pistol which one of them had in his vest pocket. The Mermons, according to the statements of their own paper, were all armed with revolvers, and some with shot-guns. Right upon the heels of this affair, and in the face of this ubiquitous police, a private soldier of the Tenth Infantry, who had been sent in on duty, was knocked down, beaten, and robbed on the public street. Hereafter, officers and men going among these people, will not fail to be well armed at all times, and if they are molested will then be well able to take care of themselves.

Winter has set in here at last in good earnest Valleys and mountains all around are covered with snow, presenting as dreary a winter landscape as the eye could rest on. The thermometer yester-day was as low as 12° above zero, and the wind from the north was sharper than the edge of a

It is to be hoped that the snows on the mountains and on the canons will not be of sufficient depth to stop our mails. The present contractors are entitled to great credit, for, up to the present time, the mail has arrived with as much punctual ity as though it were carried on a short route between neighboring New-England villages. When the length of the route and the nature of the country traversed are considered, too great credit can-net be awarded to the contractors.

CONDITION OF THE CITY AND TERRI-TORY-INDIANS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 2, 1858.

This city is livelier now than it ever was. Upward of one hundred freight trains with over three thousand men and thirty-five thousand head of cattle have entered the valley this Summer and Fall: several trains of Mormons have also arrived in this city. Hand cart trains are done away with now, and the more easy and commodious way of traveling with ox or mule teams has taken their place. More freight has entered this valley this year than has ever been brought into the Territory before. New stores are going up in great numbers, and all articles of home manufacture, as well as those which have been imported from the States, are very high in price. Bacon, sugar and coffee are selling briskly at prices ranging from seventy-five cents to one dollar and a half a pound. Tea is a scarce article, and is only used by the wealthier classes. There is little or no business doing here. The only two trades that do well, are blacksmithing and shoemaking.

General news is very scarce here now. Aithough

the city is filled with rowdies, gamblers, thieves and pickpockets, its four hundred policemen are sufficient to quell all disturbances. The liquor shops, only three in number have large gambling hells attached to them.

Robberies and shooting matches are of frequent occurrence, and so little is thought of them that Descrit Notes never notices them. A few nights ago, a mail-driver was garroted and robbed

of \$165. Since the return of the Mormons from their southern flight, they have seemed to care less for matters and things than was ever expected they could. Their creed, "Mind your own business, they obey to the letter, i. e., they do not trouble any one in public, but when they can annoy a gentile in an underhanded way they do it. Since the build-ing of a military post at Cedar Valley, they have been trying to get the Indians to harrass and trouble all the emigrants who are on their way to Californ's, so as to get up an Indian war with the Government. The Government officials at Camp Flood have decided upon moving their military post to the mouth of Provo Cañon in the Spring. This will be a much pleasanter and healthier loca-

tion than the present one, and easier of access.

A company of troops left the camp last week with a party of surveyors to explore and find out a new route, over which the mail is to be carried this Winter to California, the present route over the Goose Creek mountains is impossible in the Winter season in consequence of snow, I understand from a reliable source that they have found shorter, at the same time that it cuts off the mounshorter, at the same time that it cuts on the moun-tains and enters the old road somewhere on the Humboldt River. The mail is carried very regularly by the contractor, but how he manages to do it is a query, having old and broken down mules and small carriages which will not carry two passengers with safety, overloaded and carrying from six to nine passengers at the rate of forty miles a day. The price of passage is one hundred and twenty-five dollars in figures, and the passengers have to work their passage, and very work it is to keep the mules moving. I would advise all those who wish to go to California not to take the route from Salt Lake City, a meaner and a more contemptible way of traveling it would puzzle any one to invent; the stations are mere huts, and the men are in danger of being robbed and murdered by the Indians along the route. The agents at each end greatly misrepresent the manner of traveling, the passengers having to stand guard nights, and walk about one quarter of the distance.

The Indians are very troublesome on the line

now. They robbed the mail a short time ago, and, not less than a week ago, burnt down a station, robbing the men of their provisions, and driving them off. The whole matter, as I understand it, was brought about by the foolishness of the Indian Agent (Dr. Torney), who gave one of the most friendly Indian Chiefs of the Shoshone tribe all the presents which he brought with him. This created a bitter feeling among the rest of the tribe, and the Chief of the Towzowitches, and one of the Chiefs of the Shoshones planned a massacre of all the men on the mail stations, which they would have carried into effect, had not the me taken the alarm. There were upward of 400 Indians congregated around the station, and were waiting for night to put their plans into execu-One of the men on the station, understand ing some little of their dialect, told the others, and they escaped with their scalps, but had not been out of sight of their "wickeyu before it was in a blaze. The Indians threaten "wickeyup" have revenge on the first party of whites that pass by their lands, and they have dared the whites to fight them, man to man. From my knowledge of the tribes and their manners, I have not the least doubt that they will put their plans in execution. No one is safe in traveling this route, unless there are enough together to defend themselves against the Indians.

The crops are very small this season in this Ter-

ritory, owing to the flight of the Mormons, and all corts of produce bring high prices. Hay cannot be bought for less than \$25 a tun, and, before pasturing time, it will reach \$40. The only fruits ere do not know what has become of him.

It having been intimated to Gen. Johnston that The Chinese sugar cape has been successfully in-

troduced, and, I time, that, in a short time, this Territory will equal any of the Southern States in growing sugar and cotton. In the southern part, the growing of tobacco and cotton has been successfully experimented in. Iron and coal mines are discovered almost every day, and the discovery of these mines create quite a considerable excitement in the city. The Mormons are not building this year, but repairing their houses now, The Mormons are not building much they ruined last Spring. The city is very healthy and clean now, and there are hardly any deaths here; one a week is the average. The weather is warm and pleasant; the snow hardly ever reaches the foot of the mountains, and the rain hardly ever

falls so as to burt anything.

There is a new paper to be published in the Valley; it is to be called A Voice from the Other Side of Jordan. Kirk Anderson of St. Louis is the editional state of the Company of the Com tor, and it will support the Administration, from which it expects to get its support. If the emigration continues as it was begun, the power of government will soon be wrested from the hands of the Mormous and pass into the hands of the Gentiles. Now everything has to be sanctioned by the President (Brother Brigham) of the Church. The Mormons, before entering into any sort business, must ask his consent. The editor's office of The Deseret News is in the President's and every article to be published must first be shown to him, and if it suits him it is published, if not it is rejected. Money is plenty here now, and never before has there been so much of it in

## KANSAS.

TERRITORIAL NEWS-THE GOLD MINES. Special Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Dec. 23, 1858. I have been exploring the Upper Valley of Kaw River, among the wild buffalo and wilder Indians, and if not just at Pike's Peak, little more than 200 miles from it; hence my long silence.

The death of Lecompton produced a stagnation on politics from which they have not yet recovered. Occasionally a Federal officer recommends himself to increased patronage by outraging public sentiment; and in addition to this, the Southern part of the Territory has never been altogether quiet. A general cry for railroads is now oversloughing politics.

"By keeping up an agitation about 'Free Kansas' and a State Government, we only fur-"ther alienate the Administration and defeat the hope of railroads and land grants, and will get "nothing." This is the turn which Democracy is pow taking. And even good Free-State men who are timid, do not like to say much against If they venture they are tabooed as enemics to the material interests of the country. The man who does not cry "railroads!" is to be considered as having denied the faith, and worse than an in-

Then there was to have been a Convention of the Free State party in the middle of November, but there was not. In fact there was no use for it, for there is nothing left for the Free-State party The dominant party which now controls the Federal Government has declared that, although a new State will be admitted into the Union with only thirty thousand inhabitants—or with any number it will come with a slave constitution, yet, if it has the impudence to come with a free constitution, its Territorial Legislature, including its Federal Governor, of course, must certify that there is a population of at least ninety-seven thousand. Under such circumstances, it is clearly evident that Kansas can only "suffer and be strong." It is very true, that the Territorial Government is useless, and the Federal officers sent here a great deal worse then useless, but then these political agonies may help to make the people appreciate a better government, when they get one. Well, the Free State Convention that was to

have been in November was a failure. The people were not in the least affected against the principles they have ever maintained; only from remote regions there was a disinclination to brave storm and flood and lose valuable time, and pay out dollars when dollars were so scarce, unless they knew what it was for. Of those who did attend, however, there was a fair sprinkling of "conservatives, and of those who are charitably inclined to "Democracy." These, with the adroitness peculiar to them, took ground against the Convention they had thus attended, and made the occasion a shield for a slur against all Free-State Conventions. The majority of those who thus met adjourned without majority of those who thus met adjourned without doing anything, however. They might have done more—they certainly could not have done better. They passed resolutions; perhaps, the readers of The Tribune have seen them; if not, I would not be so inhumane as to inflict on them more resolutions from Kansas at present.

The new Governer, or, as he has been styled. the "Sammedary," arrived in Lecompton two days ago. The new reign has not yet been in-augurated by the pronunciamento. I think that he will begin business under favorable circumstances; that is, he was immediately very smallest functionaries that ever drew official breath under the Federal wing, Mr. Hugh J. Other Kansas Governors have been but he has never succeeded in getting beyond the ridiculous. He was originally the factorum o R. J. Walker—then served in a similar capacity for Stanton, and unprecedented succession for Kansas, to Denver. At this period he somehow or other crawled into the position of Secretary of the Territory, and ex-officio Librarian. When Den-ver abdicated he became Acting Governor, and it is not wonderful that the little lenow got be-wildered at such a stunning elevation. He refused to appoint a day of Thanksgiving when requested, because, as he alleges, there "were disturbances "in Linn County, and a leading Republican jour-"nal backed them up." He has refused or with-held certificates of election to several Free-State officers elect, on various whims. He threat-ened that if the Territorial Legislature did not stay at Lecompton and legislate, he would not pay them, and has in divers ways taken occasion show his patriotism and Democracy.

An exciting topic is where the Legislature shall The last Legislature thought they had removed the capital from Lecompton to Minne but the Attorney-General gave an opinion adverse to their power to do so. The Territorial Executive declined to remove its office, with its belongings, thither, and as the money which greases the wheels of Territorial Government comes through the Executive, this was conclusive. Again, as Minneola was repudiated by the people, who felt that it was a price of knavery almost as bad as Lecompton, there is little likelihood of any formidable interest in its favor. The Legislature will, then, meet at Lecompton. The Lecomptonites are making a prodigious effort to keep it there. They have ctually built a new hotel, and got up a bustle of

improvement generally.
So much for current politics. The people care much less than they did about Territorial politics. I am not sure that one in ten knows who is Governor, and I am sure they do not care. The absorbing topic is the gold mines. Every town and hamlet is all alive with the subject, and the emigration thither in the Spring from the eastern part of the Territory slone will be considerable. Winter has just closed up the communication, and the latest reports were encouraging and full of hope— \$3, \$10, \$15 and even \$30 per day. Some two or three thousand people are already scattered on the eastern slope of the mountains and around the base of Pike's Peak. Many more are locked up for the Winter on the route, and from some of the less fortunate of these we may expect to hear sad accounts. Just before I left Salina, which is 125 miles west of this, and the frontier town on the Smoky Hill, being 50 miles west of Council Grove, several parties had come in to Winter on the frontier until Spring. The snow at Saima a week ago was knee deep, and that in a very mild region, much milder than the Laramie route, where I have no doubt it is now four feet deep and quite track less. Nine days ago the snow was two feet deep within 100 miles up the Republican Fork. The Winter has begun early, and is more severe than any since I came to the Territory.

I think it is a moderate computation to estimate that twenty thousand people will be in the gold-diggings before July. If there is only gold enough

there to maintain those who are there, and to be duce others to go, the question of speedy commun cation between our Eastern and Western show will seen be solved, and a healthy young empespot that was foolishly supposed to be an units itable desert. the qui rire about the rise which is to be in re-estate. Flour at \$20 per hundred pounds is also Flour at \$20 per hundred pounds is alse consideration for dealers in that article; but, as so, as the cirect route is fairly opened, and the routhus improved and shortened, it will drop near to one-half.

I have just heard of further troubles in Lynn as a Bourbon Counties. An ex-United States Marsh, Mr. Little, has been hanged. It seems he was of cious still in the matter of taking and holding Fre-State prisoners. A man who was with Cap h Montgomery when the Captain defeated the troop was arrested and held at Fort Scott, and I under stand that the recent troubles grew out of a en e sade to relieve him. As a matter of course, ; b such difficulties, both sides can tell bad store without much exaggeration. Perhaps the resay

without much exaggeration. Perhaps the remais, as alleged, that it is the design to deter emegation from that section, which is almost on the bedders of the Indian territory. During the past thremonths there have been several deaths, or must ders, on that part of the border.

The weather here is now pleasant. The rive has been frozen over, broken open, and is againg threatening to close. Navigation on the Missour is done for the season. The only way of getting here is by stages or private conveyance. Prices of provisions have risen. Real estate is still dull and low.

THE DIFFICULTIES AT FORT SCOTT. Correspondence of The Chicago Press and Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Dec. 19.

THE DIFFICULTIES AT FORT SCOTT.
Correspondence of The Chicago Press and Tribune.

A deputation from Fort Sout arrived here to-day on their way to Lecomptoe, to complain to Gov. Medary of Montgomery. Mr. Bluff, Sheriff of Bourba County, Mr. Campbell, Deputy-Marshal of the same and James Jones, editor of The Fort Sout Democragare among the delegates. They have come up to communicate the faces to Gov. Medary, who arrived at his pest only two days ago. They state that on Thursday morning last, at an early hour, Capt. Montgomery, at the head of about one hundred mea marched into Fort Scott with all the paraphenalis of war, including a howitzer formerly used in this place. That they first released a Mr. Rice, who had formerly aced under Montgomery, but has recently been convicted of their and murder, and was then in custody therefor. He was set free, on the ground that those old charges were bygones, and nose of his party should suffer for offenses committed while they were in a state of open warfare, upon their Pro-Slavery enemies. Thus far, their action may be justifiable, but our informers state that the party immediately commerced firing upon a store occupied by Deputy Marshal Little, who was wounded las Summer by Montgomery's men, when they were attacked by U. S. troops under Capt. Anderson. The father of this young Little was a member of the Lecompton Constitutional Convention—a hot Pro-Slavery partisan—and has always been identified it our difficulties. Mr. Little was snot dead at one of the first fires through the window, and it is stated that hody was dragged from the stere, when the party estered and helped themselves to the most valuable cotents, taking in all several thousand dollars. Other shots were fired by both parties, and several were wounded. Such is the substance of their narrative. shade were fired by both parties, and several were wounded. Such is the substance of their narrative. They had visited the Governor to-day, and returned here again this evening. They report that he received them most kindly, and regarded their complaint as a matter of the utmost importance to Southern Kansas. But this was his initiative, and he must not act with-out consideration and produces. out consideration and prudence.

out consideration and prodence.

He would decide in a day or two upon some mode that in his judgment would rectors peace to that section of the Territory. Among the propositions discussed, one project was to declare martial law, another to use the troops as a posse, another to call upon disinterested Sheriffs to assist from other counties, bringing large posses, and have all who are implicated in the late murder, forcibly taken by them, and still another, to send down a Committee to learn and report all the facts from both sides.

This report seems rather expanse, in opposition to

This report seems rather exparte, in opposition to Montgomery. All Kansas tempests of this kind bave two sides. When we have heard the other, it will be time enough to decide impartially. At present the case looks exceedingly bad for Montgomery. The case looks exceedingly bad for Montgomery. The bounds of stoical propriety viscillate somewhat when a man is driven to the wall. The news is not yet cold of a midnight attack upon Montgomery by twelve armed men.

FROM THE PLAINS.

From The Nebraska City News, Dec. 18.

On Thursday morning a company of seventeen mer in the employ of Messre. Russell, Majors and Waddell arrived in this city, dire it from Fort Bridger. They left Bridger en the 1st of Nevember, and have met with great suffering on the Platte. Two of the men were nearly frozen, their feet black as charcoal and on the whole mest pitful and sorrowful looking objects to look upon. The company were more or less frozen. The snow about 100 miles out is very deep and badly drifted.

drifted.

The company were obliged to leave their wagons at Salt Creek, about 50 miles west of this place, where their nules gave out, swamped in the snow.

They bring no special news, further than bad roads, high prices of provisions, and a general confirmation of the gold discoveries on the Platte. Flour is selling along the road, at rearly every station, at from \$25 to \$30 per sack of 100 pounds; coffee from 50 to 75 cents per pound, and all other provisions at proportionate rates, and very secree at these figures. Our informant thinks that provisions must be very scarce at the

mines.

This company fell in with a Mr. Fuller, direct from the mines, who had been working some in the mines, and had made from \$5 to \$8 per day. He was to return to the mines in the Spring. They have no doubt of the existence of gold on the Platte and its trib-

ntaries.

The company brought with them, for their use on the way, a quantity of fine crystal ized soda, which forms on the lakes in the vicinity of Fort Bridger. There are thousands of acres of this coda to be found there. It incrusts the lakes to the thickness of from one and a half to two inches, and forms a most excel-lent sprice for cooking purposes, being clear and very pure. Will it not yet form an important article of commerce? We believe it will.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

NAVAL.

It seems that the harried manner in which the preparations for dispatching the St. Louis were carried through was not altogether the Department's doings. The officers and crew are to be temporarily detached until further orders." The last of the Paraguay fleet, the steamer Meta-

couret, is to go to go to sea from Pensecola, Fla, this evening. Of the fifteen vessels which have sailed from the States on this expedition seven left New-York, four Norfolk, two Philadelphia, one Boston, and one The following are the officers of the Metacomet:

Lieut. Commanding, W. H. Macomb; Lieuts, Wells, Cilley, Maxwell; Captain's clerk, John L. Keffer, Purser's clerk, M. J. Dooley, Engineers, Montgomery, Selden and Farrea. The Metacomet's compliment of officers is 10, man 50, guns 2. She has 16 days' coal.

There Children Burned to Drath.—The Holidaysburg Register brings us the particulars of a most heartrending calamity which occurred at the villinge of Fostoria. Blair Country, Pa., a few days since. A small frame house, occupied by a German named Bender, his wife and three small children, took fire and was burned to the ground, all the little ones perishing in the flames. Mr. Bender, who is a tanner, had left his home to pursue his day's toil, and after his departure his wife went out to milk her cow, locked the door to keep the children in until her return, the cow-pea being some hundred yards away. During her absence the house caught fire by some means unknown, and before it was discovered the flames had made such progress that the rescue of the children was impossible. When found, the bones of the two elder ione of them aged about 6 years and the other about 3 years) were lying near the door, the youngest (a babe of two months) was still in its half-consumed cradle, with one arm and one foat burned off, and otherwise mullisted. So nearly were the bodies consumed that no coffins were called for, and continuedly they were rolled in one winding sheet, and in one box speedily buried out of sight. The parents are left entirely destitute, as well of household goods as "household treasures," and the ittle money they had husbanded is lost with the rest. THREE CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH .- The

The new Cent ordered by the Secretary of Tressury is now in process of coinage at Pinladelphia, and will be distributed in January or February, 1859. The obverse presents an ideal head of America: the dropping pinnes of the North American Indian give it the character of North America. The head is queenly intended as an illustration of "Liberty." The reverse is a plain laurel wreath, inclosing the words "One Cent," weight 72 grains, or three-twentieths of a troy ounce—88 per cent copper and 12 per cent nickel.